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CLASSIFICATION <u>SECRET</u>		
COUNTRY <u>East Germany</u>	REPORT	
TOPIC <u>Activities in the Korps Sued Area</u>		25X1
EVALUATION	PLACE OBTAINED	
DATE OF CONTENT		25X1
DATE OBTAINED	<u>9 March 1955</u>	25X1
REFERENCES		
PAGES <u>2</u>	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	25X1
REMARKS		
This is UNEVALUATED Information		

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1. On 5 February 1955, it was determined that a chemical unit whose designation was KVPD Frankenberg IV was activated in Frankenberg. The missions assigned to the unit were allegedly related to defense against bacteriological agents. In recruiting, major emphasis was allegedly to be laid on druggists, chemical workers and members of similar trades.
2. KVPDs located in Frankenberg included KVPD Frankenberg I (A) whose commander was Lieutenant Colonel Kirchner (fnu) and whose personnel office was headed by Captain Weiss (fnu); KVPD Frankenberg II (motorcycle and tank unit) whose commander was Captain Seeling (fnu) and whose personnel section was headed by Captain Gruner (fnu); KVPD Frankenberg III (motor-vehicle driving school) which was previously headed by Lieutenant Schmidt (fnu) who was transferred to Dresden; and KVPD Frankenberg IV (chemical unit) whose commander was unidentified. One Colonel Pilz (fnu) was also known in Dresden.¹
3. At 1130 on 24 January, 20 KVPs were observed receiving instruction on a medium tank in the area of the former Soviet training grounds between Dohnberg and Bautzen. All accesses to the area was cordoned off along the Bautzen-Grosspostwitz highway by KVP sentries who wore padded winter clothing.²
4. Prior to 21 January 1955, Camp Nochten quartered only a KVP guard detail. No sentries stood guard at the gate. No individuals and no motor traffic were observed at the installation.
5. On 27 January 1955, the actual strength of the units which were located in the barracks installation on Georgewitzer Strasse in Loebau was estimated at not less than about 2,000 men. Twelve low wooden buildings which housed troops were observed at the northeastern corner of the barracks installation on Kalinin Strasse. Soldiers who wore medium blue or red-bordered black collar patches were observed at about equal frequency at the gate of the installation.³
6. From various observations made between 3 January and 4 February 1955, it was concluded that, after about early December 1954, the number of men quartered in the Panzerjaeger Kaserne in Spremberg was increased by about 200 to 300 soldiers. On 20 January 1955, about 130 men who carried rifles and submachine guns marched toward the forest. On 21 January 1955, 150 men received field training on Training Ground I southwest of the installation, where five moving T-34 tanks were also observed. On

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26 January 1955, 21 soldiers who were led by three officers left the installation for field training, while 22 men who carried aiming silhouettes returned to the installation. On 1 February 1955, 90 men who carried field bags, spades and rifles assembled in front of the low buildings. On 4 February 1955, 100 men received field training in the area of Training Ground II west of the installation.⁴

7. In early February 1955, it was determined that Major Brandis (fnu) was allegedly transferred to Dresden.⁴

8. On 17 January 1955, [redacted] said that tanks for the KVP were almost daily detrained at the freight station.⁵

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9. Various observations made between 4 February and 13 February 1955 revealed that an infantry unit and an artillery unit which totalled about 1,200 men who wore red and black collar patches were located in the Artillerie Kaserne in Weissenfels. The soldiers who wore red collar patches outnumbered those wearing black collar patches.⁶

10. An installation with a square-shaped ground plan which included about 12 long single-story buildings and was guarded by KVPs was located east of this barracks installation.

11. On 29 January 1955, several KVP units were located in the Henne Kaserne in Erfurt. Soldiers who wore yellow-bordered black, blue-bordered black and red-bordered black collar patches were observed at this site. Major Selbach (fnu) was supply officer for this installation.

1. [redacted] Comment. The 1st Mech Regt with Lieutenant Colonel Kirchner (fnu), the reconnaissance battalion with Captain Seeling (fnu) and the motor-vehicle driving school of Mechanized Division Dresden have been mentioned [redacted]

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It is possibly the chemical defense platoon of Mechanized Division Dresden [redacted] Colonel Pilz (fnu) is commander of Mechanized Division Dresden.

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2. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] It is believed that the troops observed [redacted] belonged to the 3d Mech Regt from Loebau.

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3. [redacted] Comment. The 3d Mech Regt, whose soldiers wear medium blue collar patches, and the mortar regiment, whose soldiers wore red-bordered black collar patches belong to Mechanized Division Dresden and are known to be in this barracks installation. [redacted]

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4. [redacted] Comment. The tank units of Mechanized Division Dresden are located in this installation. Major Brandis (fnu) has been commander of the heavy tank SP regiment.

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5. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] the medium tank regiments had 15 T 34/76 tanks and 10 T-34/85 tanks in the fall of 1954. It is considered likely that new tanks have been allocated within the general replacement program for Korps Sued.

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6. [redacted] Comment. The 3d Mtz Rifle Regt and the artillery regiment of Motorized Rifle Division Halle are known to be in Weissenfels.

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7. [redacted] Comment. The artillery regiment, the reconnaissance battalion, the AT battalion and the signal battalion of Motorized Rifle Division Erfurt are known to be in this installation. The engineer battalion whose soldiers wear blue-bordered black collar patches is stationed at Muehlhausen.

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